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## CAPE TOWN.

*Harbor board area and shipping in harbor.*—Number of rodents examined, 418; nothing found suspicious of plague.

*Cape Town municipal area.*—Number of rodents examined by the medical officer of health for the city, 425; nothing found suspicious of plague.

J. A. MITCHELL,

*Acting Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.*

## BRAZIL.

*Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics.*

Consul Furniss reports, June 6, 13, and 20, as follows:

During the week ended June 4, 1904, 100 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries. Causes of death: Alcoholism, 1; aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 7; beriberi, 4; Bright's disease, 2; bronchitis, 3; cancer, 1; cerebral congestion, 3; cirrhosis of liver, 2; death by violence, 1; diabetes, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 13; fibroma, 1; influenza, 1; malarial fevers, 2; nephritis, 2; organic diseases of heart, 2; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 22; senile debility, 4; still-born, 4; syphilis, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 2; other causes, 17.

Week ended June 11, 1904, 97 bodies. Causes of death: Alcoholism, 2; arterio-sclerosis, 1; beriberi, 7; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 4; cerebral congestion, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 3; diarrhea and dysentery, 15; erysipelas, 2; gangrene, 1; hepatitis, 1; influenza, 1; lymphangitis, 1; malarial fevers, 7; meningitis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 3; pneumonia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 11; rachitis, 1; senile debility, 5; still born, 3; tetanus neonatorum, 2; other causes, 22.

Week ended June 18, 1904: 95 bodies. Causes of death: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; beriberi, 7; Bright's disease, 1; cerebral congestion, 3; diarrhea and dysentery, 17; gangrene, 1; hepatitis, 2; influenza, 1; intestinal parasites, 1; malarial fevers, 7; meningitis, 2; nephritis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 3; pneumonia, 3; pulmonary tuberculosis, 17; rheumatism, 1; senile debility, 1; septicemia, 1; stillborn, 2; syphilis, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 3; other causes, 17.

*Plague at Bahia.*

[Cablegram.]

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *July 9, 1904.*

Five cases plague; 2 deaths.

FURNISS.

*Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Smallpox and yellow fever—Epidemic dysentery in Pernambuco—Sanitary conditions at Port Alegre—Recrudescence of plague.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, July 7, 8 and 10, as follows:

During the week ended June 4, 1904, one vessel left this port for the United States, i. e., the steamship *Byron*, of the Lamport and Holt Line, on the 2d instant, for New York, N. Y., with a cargo of coffee; 3 new members of the crew taken on at this port, 13 first-class,

and 29 steerage passengers for New York. This vessel was in good sanitary condition, and was inspected by me and given a bill of health.

#### PLAGUE IN CHILE.

A dispatch of date of June 3, from Santiago, states that there were in Antofagasta on the previous day 7 cases of plague, and one of date of June 6 states that the department of hygiene of the city of Santiago has undertaken many measures to prevent the invasion of the city by plague, which disease is really epidemic in Valparaiso.

A dispatch of date of June 2 from Valparaiso states that "the sanitary authorities have verified to-day 4 cases of suspected plague, and have immediately isolated the sick patients for observation and treatment."

In this connection I have the honor to state that a passenger steamer arriving at this port last week direct from Valparaiso was allowed to load and take on passengers only in strict quarantine, on account of reports of the existence of plague in Valparaiso, Chile.

#### PLAGUE IN PERU.

A dispatch of date of June 3 from Lima states that 1 person was taken to the plague hospital on the previous day, suffering with this disease.

A dispatch of June 7 from Lima states that there were on that date 4 cases of bubonic plague discovered in that city.

#### SANITARY CONDITION OF PORT ALEGRE.

Some weeks ago I wrote to the United States consular agent at Rio Grande do Sul relative to the sanitary condition of Port Alegre. The following is his reply to my communication:

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, *May 15, 1904.*

I have the honor of replying to your letter of the 31st of March last, and have to refer you to the following extract from a dispatch received from the director of health for this State, residing at Port Alegre, and dated the 3d instant.

"The sanitary condition of this city is really excellent. Not only has the mortality diminished but also the morbidity, there not being a single case of either variola or bubonic plague at this date."

Very respectfully, yours,

JORGE VEREKER,  
*Consular Agent.*

#### DYSENTERY AT PERNAMBUCO.

A dispatch of date of June 6 states that the number of deaths from all causes during the last fifteen days of the month of May was 753, the daily death rate on one occasion being as high as 61. Not hearing in regard to the total number of deaths from dysentery during this month, I cabled the United States consul at Recife on June 6, and received the reply that there had been 804 deaths from dysentery in Recife during May. In all, five months since the outbreak, which did not become firmly settled until late in January, there have been nearly 2,000 deaths.

*Mortality report of Rio de Janeiro during the week, June 5, 1904—Recrudescence of plague.*

There has been a slight recrudescence of bubonic plague in this city after a total freedom from this disease for over four weeks. During

the last week there were 3 new cases and 1 death in the plague hospital at Jurajuba.

During the week there were in all 356 deaths. Of this number none were caused by yellow fever, but there were 2 cases of this disease reported. Plague caused 1 death, with 3 cases reported. At the close of the week there were 2 cases of yellow fever under treatment in Hospital São Sebastião, and 3 cases of plague in the hospital at Jurajuba. Variola caused 58 deaths, with 193 cases reported, and 208 cases under treatment at Hospital São Sebastião. No deaths were caused by scarlet fever, diphtheria, or leprosy. Measles caused 1 death; whooping cough, 1; grippe, 10; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 1; beriberi, 1; malarial fevers, 6; and tuberculosis, 38.

The average daily mortality during the week was 50.85, as compared with 45.85 during the previous week, and 42.14 during the corresponding week in 1903.

The deaths occurred, as regards localities, as follows: In houses, hotels, etc., 237; in civil hospitals, 56; in military hospitals, 5; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 55; in asylums, convents, etc., none; in vessels in port, none; and unknown, 3.

The highest range of the thermometer was on May 30, viz., 23° C.; the lowest on June 2, 15.3° C.; and the daily average for the week was 19.44° C. The rainfall was: total, 5.41 mm.; daily average, 0.77 mm.

#### *Table of mortality from dysentery in Pernambuco.*

The following is the record of mortality from dysentery in Pernambuco since January 1, 1904:

January .....	62
February .....	161
March .....	325
April .....	617
May .....	804
Total .....	1,969

#### *Plague in Natal.*

I quote the following press dispatch in a paper a few days old:

LONDON, June 2, 1904.

Telegrams received here to-day announce that in Durban, in the colony of Natal, there has been a recrudescence of bubonic plague, which has assumed very great and alarming proportions.

The sanitary authorities of the country have already put in practice systematic disinfection and total isolation of those taken ill with this disease.

#### BRITISH HONDURAS.

#### *Report from Belize, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended June 30, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fever of mild type. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.